May 22, 1756. [Numb. 1143]

The SOUTH-CAROLINA *Gazette.*

In the Upper-House of ASSEMBLY,
Mercurii 5 *Die Maii*, 1756.

Present,

James Kinloch, *John Cleland*, *William Bull*, *William Wragg*, *George Saxby*, *James Michie*, *Othniel Beale.*

IT appearing to this house by a remonstrance from the commons house of assembly to the governor, and by his excellency's answer in writing thereto, that this house has been highly and unjustly misrepresented in their proceedings as a branch of the legislature of this province.

It is therefore resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that a committee be appointed, to draw up a vindication of the proceedings of this house, in the steps taken by them as a branch of the legislature of this province, upon the several matters that they have been therein charged with.

That *John Cleland*, *William Bull*, *William Wragg*, *George Saxby*, *James Michie*, and *Othniel Beale*, be the committee for that purpose.

And that they do inspect the journals of the commons house of assembly, so far as relates to the matters they have in charge.

Saturni 15 *Die Maii.*

Present,

James Kinloch, *William Bull*, *William Wragg*, *James Michie*, *Othniel Beale.*

THE committee appointed to draw up a vindication, &c.

REPORT, That they had examined the journals of the commons house of assembly, so far as related to the matters they had in charge; and that they had prepared a vindication of the proceedings of this house, in the steps taken by them as a branch of the legislature of this province, upon the several matters that they have been charged with, which they had ready to submit to the consideration of the house, whenever they shall be pleased to receive the same.

ORDERED, That the same be now received; which being read and agreed to.

ORDERED, That the clerk of this house do cause the same to be printed in the *South-Carolina Gazette.*

THE commons house of assembly having printed a *Remonstrance*, which they presented to the governor against the council of this province, charging them with proceedings tending *to the Advancement of their own Power, and to the Abridgment of the Rights and Privileges of the People*, by means of which *great Evils* are said to have been already brought upon the province, and *imminent Dangers* daily to threaten it; and the governor in his *Answer* to the remonstrance having condemned the conduct of the council; should they remain silent, their silence might be thought to arise from an inability to clear themselves from the blame, which hath *without just Cause* been thrown upon them.

A consciousness of having discharged their duty as faithful servants to his majesty and of this province, *whose Interests are inseparable*, emboldens them to appear before the most august tribunal to vindicate their proceedings: But a desire of clearing up every *Misrepresentation* spread to their disadvantage, induces them to make this appeal to the public, with all the deference never heless due to his majesty; accompanied with this observation, that this province being a SUBORDINATE GOVERNMENT, differences between the branches of this legislature can receive a determination in OUR MOTHER-COUNTRY ONLY.

As their defence is not built upon uncertain *general* assertions, by which men may be led to mistake, but on the solid foundation of *incontestable Facts*, and supported by extracts, the larger that they may be less liable to be misunderstood, from the minutes of council and assembly, its being drawn into so great a length will be sufficiently apologized for But such as search after *Truth*, rather than *Amusement*, will read with *Patience*, weigh with *Reason*, and judge without *Prejudice.*

To such they reasonably hope it will appear beyond all doubt, that it has been as much the care of his majesty's ~~constitutional~~ council, from *Interest* and *Inclination*, as it is their *Duty* by the constitution, to preserve the rights and promote the safety of this province, as of any the *most zealous* and *best intentioned* ~~assis~~ Represeta
~~tives~~ of the people.

The general charge is, *that the Public Credit is sunk to so low an Ebb, that the Public Service cannot be carried on with the necessary Vigour and Dispatch* —— *since the passing of Tax-Bills is become so precarious and uncertain.*

This proposition is branched out into some few subdivisions.

The dangers arising from *that Evil* are

1st, *That the Governor will be unable to fulfil his Engagements to the Cherokee Indians, for building a Fort in their Country.* And,

2dly, *That the Money provided last Year, for erecting of Fortifications to defend our Metropolis, being nearly expended, a Stop must be put to that necessary Work.*

Grievous is the accusation! Powerful the accusers! The accused already condemned!

Under these circumstances the council stand: Under the weight of these disadvantages must their defence be made.

Great indeed is the weight, but not insupportable will it be; for candid *Truth* deigns to step in as an advocate in their cause. What can more effectually nourish the tender plant of reason, tho' choaked up with the weeds that popular prejudice suffers to take root in the mind of man? Or, what can help more to root out those prepossessions than clearly to manifest, that nothing but a desire of doing what is *right* is the motive of their actions?

Let the voice of justice then be heard when she admonishes us to hear *the other Side.*

The vindication of the council will depend upon shewing,

1st, That the dangers threatening this province,

vince, from the governor's not fulfilling his engagements to the Cherokees for building a fort, or the ſtop that may be put to the fortifications of this town, are not imputable to the council.

2*dly*, That the precarioufneſs and uncertainty of paſſing tax-laws are as little to be imputed to them.

3*dly*, That their rejecting two tax-bills laſt year was not the effect of WANTONNESS.

4*thly*, That the commons houſe of aſſembly have not the powers and privileges of the houſe of commons of Great-Britain, *which they arrogate to themſelves.*" And that the council have certain legiſlative rights and privileges, tho' in much *inferior* and *ſubordinate* degree to the houſe of peers in Great-Britain, which are denied to them by the aſſembly, who invidiouſly inſinuate, that they claim the *ſame* that are exercited and enjoyed by that auguſt body.

Demonſtration will flow from the following ſtate of facts, which will prove beyond contradiction, the anxiety and zeal that has been conſtantly expreſſed by the council, for having the fort built in the Upper-Cherokees.

And becauſe a deduction of proofs for a long ſeries of years might be thought tedious, we ſhall go no farther back that the 23d of *November* 1751, and within that period of time the governor's *Lukewarmneſs* and *Breach of Promiſe*, the council's *Uniformity of Opinion*, and the *Variableneſs* and *even Averſion* of the aſſembly to co-operate in this deſirable work will fully appear.

In a meſſage of this date to the commons houſe of aſſembly, the governor ſays, that ſome years ago when the Cherokees were in town, he had the mortification to be publicly reproached by them for *Breach of Promiſe* in not having built forts, *that the Council* AGAIN *adviſed him to* RENEW *his Promiſes to the Cherokees*, which he ſays he had not yet done, altho' the ſame would be greatly for the benefit and ſecurity of this province. As he had a power by his commiſſion to build forts *with the Advice of Council*, and as they think it abſolutely neceſſary for his majeſty's ſervice that a fort be begun in the Overhills without loſs of time, he ſhould give orders for building a fort there, AT THE SAME TIME that this ſmall fort ſhall be begun in the Lower Cherokees, and ſhould go twice the length of the ſum that he propoſed for this. But in *all Events* they may be aſſured that no claim ſhall ever be made upon this province for what he ſo expended. Theſe forts will be gariſoned by his majeſty's troops, and the *Public will be at no additional Charge on that Account.*

July 18th, 1752,

It was declared by the council, upon taking Indian affairs into conſideration, to be their unanimous opinion, *and had been ſo for a great while paſt*, that the building a fort at ſome proper place in the Cherokee nation, to be gariſoned by about 50 of his majeſty's troops, will be of great importance to the ſtrengthening of his majeſty's intereſt and power amongſt thoſe Indians: And tho' his excellency has been pleaſed, *at different Times*, to *aſſure* the board, that he had frequently repreſented the utility of ſuch a fort to his majeſty's miniſters, yet the council deſire the governor to RENEW his applications upon this ſubject.

Upon the 14th of *March*, 1755, a report was made to the council, by the chairman of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the houſe of aſſembly on the ſubject-matter of the governor's meſſage of the 7th relating to Indian affairs, which concludes in theſe words,

" It might be deemed an act of preſumption in your committee, to propoſe the building of this fort in the Overhill Cherokees at the expence of this province, as it would ſeem to anticipate his majeſty's moſt gracious intentions of building it at his expence; but as the delay which will neceſſarily be occaſioned by the ſubmitting theſe matters to his majeſty's further pleaſure, may be attended with very great diſadvantage to the Britiſh intereſt, which the French would probably not fail to improve, perhaps to our irretrievable loſs, we therefore recommend, that *an immediate Aſſiſtance be advanced for that neceſſary Service.*"

The ſame day they received a meſſage from the commons houſe of aſſembly, which ſays,

" We acquaint your honours that we have agreed to the report, the *laſt Paragraph only excepted*; and have ſent a meſſage to deſire his excellency to lay the matter before the king for his majeſty's royal pleaſure to be ſignified thereupon, and doubt not but your honours will alſo ſend a meſſage to his excellency for the ſame purpoſe."

To which, upon the ſame day, the following anſwer was returned.

" *Mr. ſpeaker and gentlemen*,

In anſwer to your meſſage of this day, we acquaint you, that we had concurred with the report from our committee of conference, in relation to the Upper Cherokee fort, with ſome amendments, a copy whereof is herewith ſent you. As we look upon it to be of the utmoſt conſequence to prevent any delay in having the ſaid fort built, we cannot concur with you *in diſagreeing* to the laſt paragraph of the ſaid report, which *recommends an immediate Aſſiſtance to be advanced for that neceſſary Seavice.*"

What concluſion can we form, and what ſurprize muſt it not create, to find the governor declaring, on the 7th of *March* 1755, that he ſaw the neceſſity of a fort there *ſoon after his Arrival*, and that he had been ſollicitous for it *ever ſince*, when we are not able to diſcover any effectual ſteps taken to promote it for the ſpace of 13 years.

What can equal that ſurprize, but a meſſage to the governor, of the 14th of *March* 1755, by the commons houſe of aſſembly, expreſſing their diſinclination to ſet about it.

" With regard to the aſſiſtance which your excellency calls upon us for, toward building a fort in the Cherokees, we own it is *what we little expected*; as this province no longer ago than laſt year paid more than 5000 *l.* for erecting one over-againſt Keowee: And more eſpecially as your excellency, by meſſage of the 23d of *November* 1751, *aſſured the Houſe* that no claim ſhould ever be made upon this province for any expence for building one there. It is a matter of doubt, whether any part of the Cherokee country is within the limits of this province, ſo that we cannot ſee any reaſon *why this Government ſhould be burthened with the Expence alone of a Fort*, which, when erected, will be of as much importance to Virginia,

ginia, North-Carolina and Georgia, as this province.

Upon the 20th of *November* 1755, the governor communicated to the council a letter from Sir Thomas Robinson, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of *June* 19, 1755.

" The lords justices are pleased to direct, that for the discharge of such expences as have been or may be incurred on account of the services or operations to be performed by you, or in any respect under your direction in North-America, you shall apply for such sums as shall become necessary, and are not properly chargeable to the account of your government, to major-general Braddock, or to the commander in chief of his majesty's forces for the time being in North-America. "

The council thereupon, the same day, unanimously advised the governor to write *by the first Opportunity* to general Shirley, then commander in chief of his majesty's forces, to represent the necessity of a fort being built in the Overhill Cherokees.

This Advice, which the Governor approved of, though frequently pressed upon him, he has not to this Hour thought proper to comply with

In *December* last, the Cherokees being in town upon an embassy from their nation, to desire that the fort that had been promised might be built immediately.

Upon the 17th, the governor asked the advice of the council, what answer he should give them (which is not a little extraordinary after he had given them so many repeated promises upon that head, by the advice of council)

The council unanimously declare their opinion to be, that their request was reasonable, and absolutely necessary to be complied with, and that the same ought to be done with the *utmost expedition*, not only on account of the apparent use it will be of to this province as a barrier, but as a means of effectually securing the friendship of that nation; and more especially, from its being particularly and urgently pressed by them, and a formal deputation sent by them at this time to request the same of the government. And tho' there is a fund of only 1000 *l.* sterling for that purpose, yet as such a fort is so obviously necessary it cannot be doubted but the commons house of assembly will chearfully concur in any measures, by which the same may be speedily accomplished, as the expence attending it may most reasonably be expected to be reimbursed to this province, agreeable to his majesty's most gracious promise signified by his excellency, upon a proper representation being made thereof to his majesty, and *which His Excellency is advised and desired to make accordingly.*

And the prudence and propriety of sending thither immediately a party of 12 or 15 men, was recommended and urged, that they might be employed in felling trees in the proper season, and in planting provisions to save the great expence of carrying bread thither from Charles-Town (already found to be so great) to supply those who should be afterward sent to build the fort: And that this would be a certain indication to the Cherokees, that the fort, that had been so often promised, would really NOW be built; which would be an inducement for them to wait with patience the coming up of the main body.

Upon the 18th of *December*,

The governor in a talk with the Little-Carpenter said, that as the white people would want a great many materials to build the fort, they could not possibly be in the Upper Cherokees sooner than the month of *April*, but at THAT TIME he might absolutely depend upon their being there in order to build the fort: And desired him to send a runner to acquaint Old-Hopp of his promise that they should be there by THAT TIME.

27th of *December*,

The governor mentions the building of the fort to have been a *Condition* of the surrender they made of their lands, when he met them last summer at Saludy; and he said, that as provisions are difficult to be procured, he could not venture to send so many men AT PRESENT as he would otherwise do, but that he would send a few from hence *in two or three Weeks*, and the others should follow so soon as provisions could be procured for them. That he laid it down as a rule *never to deviate from what he promised*, and that made him very cautious and circumspect in making promises.

The Little-Carpenter upon the 30th said, that whatever he had promised in his talks he would perform, and *he expected* that whatever had been promised to him should likewise be performed.

5th of *February*,

The governor communicated a message from the assembly, in which they resolved to advance 1000 *l* sterling for the fort.

And a motion was immediately made in council, and unanimously agreed to, that orders should be *forthwith* given by his excellency for setting about the building of it.

10th of *February*,

Upon the governor's pressing the assembly for a further sum for the fort, they acquaint him, that as it was their opinion, that the sum of 1000 *l.* which they had resolved to advance, together with the sum he had received from governor Dinwiddie, could not be expended 'till his majesty's further will and pleasure should be signified, they could not make *any further Provision for that Service.*

16th of *February*,

The governor acquainted the council, that he intended to send 50 men of the independent companies with a lieutenant and ensign, and mentioned Mr. Howarth as a proper person to have the command.

The council were of opinion, that he was a very proper person for that purpose, and likewise to have the direction of carrying on that work.

18th of *February*,

The governor said he had pressed Mr. Howarth to go on that service, and had offered him 8 *s.* a day in addition to his pay. That Mr. Howarth had informed him, that his going would be attended with a considerable expence to him, but as he was disposed to serve the province to the utmost of his power, tho' it was not his turn of duty, he would engage in it, and undertake the building of the fort, if he was allowed 10 *s.* a day. This the governor said he had disagreed to, and had thereupon ordered Capt. Demeré to have two commission officers, and a proportionable number of men, ready to march.

The

The council desired to know who was to have the command of the provincials.

The governor answered, that he had proposed to appoint Mr. Wall lieutenant, *who had engaged to raise the Men*, and that he intended to appoint Mr. Murray captain.

The council advised the governor not to appoint any captain of the provincials, as there would be thereby a saving to the province of upwards of 1000 *l.* and that the service would be equally well performed. That the sum provided was not in his excellency's opinion sufficient to defray the expence of it, and therefore that every *frugal* and *advantageous* measure should be pursued.

The governor replied, that he had promised Mr. Murray *a Twelve-Month ago*, and that he was *determined* to appoint him.

And perceiving that the council's opinion did not coincide with his own, he declared, he would decline calling a council; which occasioned their * addressing him as they were then sitting as a branch of the legislature, from the zeal they had for this *necessary Service*.

May 1st,

The tax bill lying before the council for a second reading during the whole month of *April*, by reason of the commons house of assembly having refused to send the public accompts, and the council being sensible of the dangers the public might be liable to, if no provision was made for building the fort, and going on with the fortifications, advised his excellency to send a message to the assembly, signifying the readiness of the council to concur in any separate bill, ordinance, or resolution, for accomplishing those ends. Which the council considered as the best and most expeditious way of serving the public, by preventing these necessary supplies from being involved in the disputes which the other parts of the tax-bill had occasioned.

If *no such* message was sent, and *no such* is to be found in the journals of the commons house of assembly, *that* will explain to whom *a Backwardness in providing for these necessary Services* ought to be attributed.

3d of *May*,

The governor, with advice of the council, sent a message to the assembly with some papers he had received from general Shirley, relating to Indian affairs, and particularly to the Cherokees.

To which a verbal answer was deliver'd, that the commons house of assembly were impatient for his excellency's answer to their remonstrance; that they could not take the papers he had sent, into consideration, by reason of a resolution they had entered into, a copy of which was delivered to him, and is as follows,

"30th of *April*.

RESOLVED, That this house will not proceed upon any business whatsoever, until a suitable reparation is made for *the Injury* done the house by the council in with-holding the tax-bill, and keeping the members so long attending unnecessarily in town. Saving to the house nevertheless, at all times, a power to maintain its own just rights and privileges."

And the 4th of *May*,

The commons house of assembly desired leave to adjourn to the first tuesday in *October*, which was granted by the governor.

From an impartial *Review* of these facts, these conclusions obviously follow, that the council have, upon various occasions, and at different times, manifested their desire of having this fort built in the Cherokees; that they have frequently pressed and urged the necessity of it; that they have in many instances given their opinion to the governor, even *unasked* (and by the reception he gave it, they may add, *undesired* and *against his Inclination*) to set about it with the *utmost Expedition*; and as they found that he took no steps either to forward it, or to give the Indians any evidence of the reality of his promises, the council still *persecuted him as it were* with their advice, to send even a small number to be making preparations for those that were to follow, *which was never done*. To this may be added, the request made by the Little Carpenter, to have the party intended for this service to go with him, and the letters he writ to the governor to inform him that he would wait at Keowee 'till their arrival, that he might conduct them to the Overhills.

And let it not after all be forgot, that the governor has had the 1000 *l.* sterling from Mr. Dinwiddie in his hands *more than a Year*, with which he was advised by the council to *begin* the fort, and that the whole sum provided by the tax-bill for this work, which is still lying before the council for a second reading, is only 1000 *l.* sterling.

The council admit, that danger may attend the *repeated Neglects* of building the fort.

They admit, they have not proceeded in the tax bill; not because they *disapproved* of this necessary service, but because *other Matters* not relative to it, and which they insist upon having reason to object to, *were blended* with it.

And that the delay of the tax-bill, by the assembly's not sending the accompts, might not render abortive this important work, the council proposed an expedient that would have freed us from the dangers apprehended.

Every man's unbiassed judgment will draw the proper inferences.

There is only one observation that remains to be made upon this head, that the item for giving this 1000 *l.* sterling in the tax-bill, is called a loan to his majesty, and is to be issued in such a manner as *the Governor shall direct*.

But the governor by his instructions is forbid to issue any money, or to draw any warrant for the payment of any *without Advice and Consent of the Council*.

Before it was suspected *to be possible* for the assembly to refuse sending the accompts, the council *candidly* informed the governor, that if the council were to pass it in that manner, his excellency by his instructions would be forced to refuse his assent to the bill upon that account.

And we must do him the justice to say, that he did, with *a subtile Spirit of nice Discernment* tell us, that he should look upon our passing the bill to be an advice of council for that purpose, tho' it cannot, by a common understanding, be thought, that a general consent *for raising Money* can be intended to include a consent to *every particular Issue* of it.

It will be thought superfluous to observe that every improper application of any part of that sum,

* See the *Gazette*, No. 1133.

ſum, by ſuch a conſtruction, would have received a ſanction from the council, though it would be contrary to their *Duty*, a breach of their *Oath*, and a certain method of fixing an *unwarrantable Expence* upon the *King* and the *Province*.

How far this reaſoning will operate upon ſums iſſued by the governor's orders, even *without this oblique Way* of the council's giving their advice for it, is not the ſubject of their immediate conſideration.

As to the *ſecond* Head,

It is readily acknowledged, that the *Precariouſneſs and Uncertainty of paſſing Tax Laws* is an inconvenience: But, that it is *a Calamity which this Province was never before reduced to in the worſt of Times*, is very far from being the caſe.

One Inſtance at leaſt may be mentioned to the contrary, which many now living well remember, without having recourſe to records or annals. For *at a Time* when war was daily expected between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*; *while Gibraltar* was beſieged by a *Spaniſh* army; *when* the coaſts of this province were alarmed and plundered by *Spaniſh* guarda coſtas, *and* incurſions made into the heart of our ſettlements by the *Spaniards* and their *Indians*; *when* imaginary privileges * and apprehenſions concerning alterations of paper currency, had worked up great jealouſies and animoſities in the people, which threatened the diſturbance of the public peace; at *this* CRITICAL and *ſurely* DANGEROUS *Conjuncture*, no taxes were raiſed for the ſpace of THREE years ſucceſſively. The adminiſtration of affairs was in the hands of Mr. *Middleton*, and by the prudence of the government, care was taken of the public ſafety on every ſide. A ſloop of war was fitted out to protect our coaſts, and the land invaders ſo briſkly attacked, ſo effectually defeated by a party of the militia, as to have diſcouraged their repeating ſuch attempts; and the incurſion was returned into their own quarters, by a ſucceſsful expedition to St. *Auguſtine*, under the conduct of col. *Palmer*; our *domeſtic Heats* cooled by degrees, and all was calm on the arrival of THE NEW GOVERNOR, Mr. *Johnſon*. With regard to *Indian* affairs; the *Creeks* were quiet; and the *Cherokees* in ſo good a diſpoſition towards the *Engliſh*, that Sir *Alexander Cummings* at that time, being in their nation, prevailed on ſome of their chiefs to accompany him to *England*, where they in a WELL-KNOWN TREATY acknowledge their dependance on his majeſty as their father.

When we conſider theſe events which filled up an interval of three years, *during which no tax-law had paſſed*, and obſerve that this province in that *not ſurely beſt of Times* was not involved in an *Indian* war, or any other calamitous ruin, can we believe ourſelves when we expreſs ſuch terrible apprehenſions of imminent danger to the public ſafety, and public credit, from a tax bill's lying thirty days *not rejected* tho' *not paſſed*?

But admitting the *Picture* of public credit to be ever ſo well drawn, and ever ſo truly repreſented, and the *different Compartments* to be filled with all the numerous evils and dangers that a fruitful imagination can deviſe; will it not ſtill remain a queſtion, TO WHOM they are owing?

The aſſembly aſſure the governor, that *they came together in November laſt, moſt heartily diſpoſed to exert their beſt Endeavours to promote His Majeſty's Service.*

The council will ADD to this declaration, that that diſpoſition *ſeemed* to have been evidenced by the reſolution the commons houſe of aſſembly came to upon the 27th of that month.

It was that day reported from the committee appointed to enquire, whether the council are to be conſidered, conſtitutionally, as a council of ſtate, to adviſe the governor reſpecting the giving or denying his excellency's aſſent to any bill paſſed by the aſſembly; or whether, conſiſtently with the charter of this province, they are to be conſidered as an upper houſe, having a legiſlative capacity, ſuch as the houſe of peers exerciſe in *Great-Britain*.

"That it is their opinion, that a uſeful report upon the important matters committed to them, will neceſſarily require ſo much time, that it cannot be well and ſpeedily effected.

"That a thorough ſearch muſt be made into original papers, records, and journals, both of old and modern date, before they can give their opinions, or determine upon the fundamental rights and privileges of this houſe, and how far his majeſty's council are conſtitutionally erected into an upper houſe.

"But the committee, conceiving that the *Public Buſineſs ought not to be impeded or retarded* until the report is made, and that the doing ſo might be attended with very hurtful conſequences, both to the intereſt of his majeſty, and that of the people of this province, do therefore propoſe, that *in the mean Time, and until the Matter to them committed can be clearly and fully reported upon, all Buſineſs to be tranſacted between this Houſe and His Majeſty's Council be carried on according to the Uſage and Cuſtom of ſome Years paſt*; ſaving nevertheleſs, to ourſelves and poſterity, the right of reſolving and determing, at all times, what are the extent and limits of the powers and privileges of this houſe in all acts of legiſlation and government; and that no ſtep of the procedure of this houſe, until the ſaid matters committed be reported upon, ſhall at any time hereafter be drawn into precedent."

This report, being read a ſecond time, was *agreed to by the Houſe*.

This

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* Heretofore the aſſembly had always choſen their own clerk; about this time they made choice of Mr. *Bailey*, who was ſent to the governor to take the ſtate oaths; Mr. *Middleton* objected to him, and ſignified to the houſe by a meſſage, that he looked upon the appointment of that officer to be in the crown; however that his *Approbation of him* AT LEAST was neceſſary, and deſired them to chooſe ſome other perſon.

The aſſembly conſidered this as an invaſion of their privileges, and reſolved, that as he had taken the ſtate oaths as a member of that houſe, he ſhould be qualified as clerk by having the *Oath of Office* adminiſtered to him by a juſtice of peace.

The next day the aſſembly was diſſolved.

This diſpute having reached *Great-Britain*, the king's SIGN MANUAL came over to Mr. *Bailey*; and that office continues now to be enjoyed under the gift of the crown.

This *Moderation* ſhewed a deſire to expedite the ſupplies *more truly* and *ſtrongly*, than the bringing in the tax bill, which is *an ordinary Act annually done by them at that Seaſon.*

Need it be aſked then what diſpoſition they diſcovered, when they laid aſide and acted in direct contradiction to this *moderating Reſolution?*

The uninterrupted *Uſage* and *Cuſtom* has been for the aſſembly to ſend the accompts on which the eſtimate or ſchedule annexed to the tax-bill is founded, to the council, for their peruſal and obſervation before they paſſed the bill.

The 31ſt of *March* the tax bill was ſent to the council.

April 1ſt,

The tax-bill was read a firſt time, and reſolved that the ſame ſhould be read a ſecond time.

And, *agreeable to former Practice*, the clerk was ordered to call on Mr. *Creſt*, the clerk of the aſſembly, for the accompts and vouchers upon which the ſchedule to the tax bill was founded.

The clerk, being returned, acquainted the houſe, that he had been with Mr. *Creſt*, who made anſwer that he could not deliver the papers as deſired.

Upon which the following meſſage to the commons houſe of aſſembly was propoſed and agreed to.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen,

As the bill for raiſing and granting to his majeſty the ſum of, &c. lies now before us for a ſecond reading, we deſire you will ſend to this houſe all the accompts and vouchers upon which the ſchedule to the tax-bill is founded.

2d of *April.*

Meſſage from the Aſſembly.

Honourable gentlemen,

For anſwer to your meſſage of yeſterday for the accompts and vouchers upon which the ſchedule annexed to the tax-bill is founded, we beg leave to refer your honours to your own minutes of the 22d of *March*, wherein you will find a meſſage acquainting your honours with a reſolution which we came into upon this ſubject and to which reſolution WE ARE DETERMINED TO ADHERE.

The clauſe relating to this matter, in the meſſage referred to, is in theſe words,

"Being ſatisfied, that the repreſentatives of the people are accountable to none but their conſtituents, for any monies that they ſhall think neceſſary to provide for the ſervice of the public, we have reſolved, that no account, petition, or other paper, that ſhall be laid before this houſe for the future, of, for, or concerning any claim or demand whatſoever, for any matter or thing done or to be done *for the Service of the Public*, ſhall be ſent to the council for their inſpection: And have ordered, that the clerk of this houſe *don't preſume to deliver any* ſuch account, petition, or other paper, OUT OF HIS CUSTODY ON ANY ACCOUNT OR PRETENCE WHATSOEVER."

It is proper to obſerve, that this refuſal was made during the time that the moderating reſolution was in *full Force*.

For, the order for diſcharging the committee appointed to enquire whether the council are to be conſidered conſtitutionally, &c. was not made 'till the 22d of *April*.

Are the council then to be condemned, for inſiſting upon what has been ſo long uſed, and ſo juſtly eſtabliſhed? No more was deſired by them than what had invariably been the practice for many years, founded upon that ruling maxim that the *Uſage of Parliament is the Law of Parliament*; a practice that has never been attended with any evil to the public, a practice from whence *poſſible* advantages *at leaſt* may accrue to them, if the adage of two heads being better than one may ever be permitted to take place. Was THIS however the choſen time for the aſſembly to depart from a conteſted, unabuſed cuſtom, even if their objections had been well founded? *A Time* of danger, which they themſelves AFFECT to be ſo ſenſible of? Would *this* have been preferred to every other time for introducing an *Innovation*, if the public good had been as much their REAL as it is their PROFESSED aim?

If all theſe dangers are viewed, through every magnifying and multiplying medium, the council cannot be juſtly charged with having delayed the tax-bill. If they did not proceed with the bill, their reaſons, for not doing it, did not ſpring from a claim of any NEW or UNREASONABLE thing, but becauſe the aſſembly refuſed to ſend them, *as uſual*, the accompts, according to which proviſion is made in the tax-bill for the public debts, many of which are contracted by the advice of the council.

For ſuppoſe a liquidated debt to have been expreſsly contracted by the governor with their advice, during the receſs of the aſſembly, for any immediate exigency of government, and the aſſembly ſhould capriciouſly, upon the accompt's being brought into their houſe, reduce the honeſt demand of the creditor, the council, by the implicit acquieſcence which the aſſembly requires of them, by not ſending the accompts would be conſenting to the breach of their own contract. For that muſt be the caſe, if they either *cannot enquire into it*, or *have no Power to correct it.*

It is no falſe concluſion from theſe premiſes to ſay, that the accuſation againſt them, in this reſpect, falls under the head of CALUMNY.

The paragraph in the remonſtrance, in relation to the fear of the government's being deprived of the benefit of emitting paper bills of credit, or orders, upon any future occaſion, will appear not a little ſurprizing to thoſe, whoſe curioſity leads them to read the journals of the aſſembly.

In them, they will find the care and endeavours of the council to prevent this much-to-be dreaded evil.

They will diſcover, that a bill for granting to his majeſty 40,000 *l.* for defending his majeſty's dominions in *North-America*, was ſent, to the council, without a ſufficient fund being provided, for *ſinking the ſame*; that clauſes of amendment were, upon the 30th of *January* 1755, propoſed by the council, *for effectually providing a Fund for ſinking*, &c. and *for cancelling the Orders* which ſhould be iſſued by virtue of that bill.

That the aſſembly diſagreed to the having

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thoſe clauſes inſerted, but that the council *nevertheleſs*, from a deſire of promoting the ſervice intended by that bill, paſſed it; and that the governor refuſed his aſſent to that bill *becauſe thoſe Clauſes were not inſerted.*

Therefore the clauſe in the remonſtrance running in this manner, *that the Legiſlature of this Province, laſt Year, had found it expedient to emit*, &c. *and provide that the ſame ſhould be ſunk by an annual Tax of* 8,400 l. ſhould if it had been penned with accuracy, have run thus, *that the Aſſembly had found it expedient.* In that ſhape it would have conveyed a true and juſt idea of the real fact; for by what paſſed upon the 40,000 *l.* bill, it was evident, that the *other Two Branches* of the legiſlature were before convinced of the neceſſity of making ſuch a proviſion.

But with regard to the *paradoxical Complaint*, that the ſum of 8,400 *l.* is TOO SMALL to be eaſily collected, it can only be ſaid, that it is a new, and unheard-of, grievance, that the province will be diſtreſſed if our taxes ſhould be reduced ſo low as one fourth or one fifth of what they have been in time of tranquillity; and that a *ſmall* ſum cannot be collected with ſo much eaſe as a *larger* may, *tho' it is to be paid by the ſame Individuals.* But even this EVIL, if they, ſeriouſly, think it one, might have been eaſily remedied, if the advice given by the council to the governor had been purſued; viz. that proviſion ſhould be made for the *Cherokee* fort, &c. by a bill independent of the tax-bill. And it is pity, that the repreſentatives of the people had not conſulted *their Eaſe*, by adding theſe ſums to the 8,400 *l.* eſpecially ſince it would have been *ſo much more agreeable* to their conſtituents to have paid it, and would have been *ſo much eaſier* for the collectors to have received it.

The inſinuation that the *not paſſing the Tax-Bill* NOW, *will lay the People under the Difficulty of paying Two Years Taxes in One, amounting to more than all the Currency extant in this Province* (tho' the greateſt part of money paſſing now in payment is gold) appears to be a miſrepreſentation, when it is known that the tax, if the bill had paſſed, would not have been paid 'till *next March*; and if it is paſſed *next January*, it will be paid *as ſoon* as if it had been paſſed *a Month ago.*

But if the laboured image of *wounded, bleeding*, and *expiring Public Credit*, cannot fail of moving compaſſion and tender concern in every humane breaſt, let us relieve the ſuffering ſpectator from looking upon ſuch a picture of diſtreſs, by drawing a veil over it: Let us change the ſcene and adminiſter ſome conſolation to him, by preſenting to his view *a few Perſons*, in *this ſingle Town*, in *leſs than Two Days*, *raiſing by Subſcription near £.* 40,000, to carry on the *Cherokee* fort, *not given* BUT LENT on the general faith of the public.

A ſtronger inſtance cannot be produced, to ſhew that the public credit is IN TRUTH vigorous and active, notwithſtanding the *Tax-Bill* is *known to be precarious and uncertain*, and in all probability cannot be paſſed before the month of *October*, unleſs the arrival of a NEW GOVERNOR, before that time, ſhould give a *happier Turn* to Things than they ſeem to be in at preſent.

[*To be continued, or concluded, in our next.*]

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL; *February* 21, 1756.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

SINCE our laſt, we have received accounts from various parts, which ſay, that the *French* have actually ſent out a ſquadron from *Breſt* with reinforcements for *America*; but all theſe accounts intimate, as if it cannot heartily be believed, that the *Engliſh* would, at this juncture, be ſo ſtupid as to let ſuch a ſquadron eſcape them: For, continue the accounts, keep the *French* from ſending reinforcements to *America* this one ſeaſon, and before the next comes on you will find them inclined to be content with what's their own.

From *Verſailles* we have met with the following odd paragraph; "Though the refuſal of the court of *London* to grant what was demanded, was very preciſe and formal, and although our court declared that the ſmalleſt refuſal would be taken for a declaration of war, we have the ſatisfaction *(mortification we ſuppoſe it ſhould be)* to find, that the declaration which our court threatened to iſſue, hath not yet appeared."

Letters from *Paris*, ſtill continue boaſting of the mighty preparations the *French* king is making, both offenſive and defenſive. — That the marquis *de Conflans* ſet out the 1ſt inſtant for *Breſt*, to take upon him the command of 25 ſhips of the line.

That 300 *letters of marque* were ready to be delivered.

That 40,000 troops were prepared for embarkation.

That 700 freſh *flat-bottomed boats*, beſides the 300 which ſome time ſince dropp'd from the clouds, are appointed to receive them. Theſe *flat bottomed boats*, they tell us, are of a new conſtruction,

Are half a mile long, and a quarter mile over;
Are form'd in a bridge betwixt Calais *and* Dover.

They add to this, from *Paris*, that they are not pleaſed with the ſtrange news, as they term it, which they have received, of the treaty between *Great Britain* and *Pruſſia*, "Which manifeſtly tends *(ſay they)* to traverſe the juſt meaſures which his majeſty is taking to procure, by force of arms, that ſatisfaction which he hath expected in vain from the equity of his *Britannic* majeſty."

From the ſame place, they complain as follows: "The *French* miniſtry meets with nothing but obſtacles and diſappointments, not the leaſt of which is the non effect of its long pacific conduct regarding the *Engliſh*, which it hoped to make great merit of among the *European* powers: The ſtricteſt alliance of *England* and *Ruſſia*, has frightened our ſhallow half-friends in the *North*; which would be an irreparable loſs, if thoſe of the *South* were not prevailed on to hear reaſon. Our party is ſtrong on the ſide of *Italy*, but poverty is the curſe of a ſtate, and the bar to all heroic enterprizes. Our finances are in a wretched condition, and our treaſury in no ſtate to bribe empires, or hire kings; ſo that *Gallic* virtue is like to be put to a ſevere trial, before the inſolence of wealth, and the obſtinacy of power, is reduced to good manners; the ſtandard of which is undoubtedly kept at the court of *Verſailles*."

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The last advices from the *Hague* tell ſadder tales than the foregoing, viz. "Notwithſtanding what has been poſitively aſſerted at *Paris* concerning the good ſtate of the *French* finances, namely, that they are in a condition of amply furniſhing the extraordinary expences of the war, there is reaſon to doubt of the truth of this aſſertion, from the extraordinary methods which the comptroller-general has been lately forced to have recourſe to, in order to raiſe thirty millions by way of lottery; that miniſter having been obliged to give premiums, *&c.* to the ſubſcribers, amounting, by a moderate computation, to the ſum of 9,327,888 livres, only purchaſing by this ſacrifice the advantage of cauſing the above thirty millions to be brought immediately into the king's coffers. Such advantages given to the adventurers muſt proceed from the utmoſt neceſſity, whatever may be pretended to the contrary.

"We learn from *London*, continue theſe advices, and Col *Yorke* doth not contradict it, that the *Britiſh* miniſtry gave their Imperial majeſties early notice of their negociation with the king of *Pruſſia*, and at the ſame time intimated to them, that the time was now come for reducing *France* within juſt bounds, and taking from her what ſhe had uſurp'd from the *Empire*, from *Spain*, and the houſe of *Lorrain*. According to the ſame advices, Sir *Benjamin Keene* is charged to make the ſame intimation at the court of *Madrid*, and to offer it the aſſiſtance of *Great-britain* and her new ally, to carry into execution the project of the late M. *Macanas*. On the other hand, our two *French* miniſters ſay, that the king their maſter is able to make the court of *Vienna* as great offers as his *Britannic* majeſty can make; and that we ſhall ſoon hear of their being made with ſucceſs. They inſinuate at the ſame time, that theſe offers conſiſt in putting the houſe of *Auſtria* in poſſeſſion of what ſhe loſt in *Germany* in the laſt war."

The rational part of the *Hollanders* are not at all pleaſed at the arrival of count *d'Affry*, fearing they ſhall be reduced to the cruel dilemma of declaring on one ſide or the other; whilſt thoſe whoſe rational faculties are buried in proſpects of preſent advantages, rejoice to find a propoſal made by *France* to their high mightineſſes, in form of a commercial treaty between the court of *Verſailles* and the aſſembly of the States, during the war with *Great-Britain*; wherein, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty propoſes to grant ſuch privileges and encouragement to *Dutch* merchant-ſhips, trading to and from the ſeveral ports of *France* and its colonies, that it is ſaid, the mercantile adventurers of the provinces talk already of fitting out *Martinico* men, *Turky* ſhips, *&c.* as ſuppoſing they may carry on this trade for *France* with ſafety, whilſt all *French* bottoms of any large bulk, will be converted into ſhips of war.

Advices from *Corſica* intimate, as if the malecontents once more bid fair for becoming maſters of that iſland.

Part of a Letter from Berlin, dated Jan. 27th, whence it is inferred, that (notwithſtanding all the warlike Puffs publiſhed by the French court) his moſt Chriſtian majeſty is extremely ſolicitous to engage his Pruſſian *majeſty's good offices in accommodating the diſputes with the court of* Great-Britain.

THE duke de Nivernois continues to be entertained in a very extraordinary manner, and to have all manner of diſtinctions, that a ſovereign can beſtow on the miniſter of his beſt friend and ally, laviſhed upon him. On the 24th, the anniverſary of the king's birth-day, his majeſty, who did not appear in public that he might not be fatigued and overwhelmed with the compliments which the miniſters and nobility were preparing to pay him, ſent one of his adjutants-general for the duke de Nivernois, and conferred with him in his cloſet 'till the hour of inner, when he conducted him to the queen mother's to dine with the royal family. The diſtinction paid to him at this entertainment given by the queen-mother was the ſame which he hath hitherto received on all occaſions, particularly on the 20th, when he ſupped with his majeſty at the ridotto, and was placed next to him; which he was alſo the next day at the dinner given by the prince of Pruſſia, and at night at the ſupper given by prince Henry to the king and royal family. To-morrow he will ſup with the king and royal family at prince Ferdinand's. I cannot give you ſuch a particular account of his negociation, for not a ſyllable of it tranſpires. The 25th he ſent a courier to Paris, which was the 4th he hath diſpatched ſince his arrival at this court.

Berlin, Feb. 3. Laſt thurſday the duke de Nivernois diſpatched a cabinet courier to Paris, from whence a cabinet courier arrived on ſunday; and the ſame day the duke ſent away another for his court.

Berlin, Feb. 7. What follows has been publiſhed here by authority.

"His majeſty the king of Pruſſia, our moſt gracious ſovereign, and his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, having maturely conſidered that the differences which have ariſen in America, may eaſily extend farther and even reach Europe; having moreover always had the ſafety and welfare of Germany, their common country, much at heart, and being extremely deſirous to maintain her peace and tranquility; they have, as the moſt effectual means of obtaining this ſalutary end, agreed upon between themſelves, and cauſed to be ſigned on the 16th of January laſt by their miniſters, a convention of neutrality, which purely relates to Germany, and tends to offend no perſon whatever. By this convention, their majeſties reciprocally bind themſelves not to ſuffer foreign troops of any nation whatſoever to enter into Germany or paſs through it, during the troubles aforeſaid and the conſequences that may reſult from them; but to oppoſe the ſame, in all caſes, with their utmoſt might; in order to ſecure Germany from the calamities of war, and maintain her fundamental laws and conſtitutions, and preſerve her peace uninterrupted; which is the ſole object of the aforeſaid convention.

"Their majeſties, the king of Pruſſia and the king of Great Britain, having, moreover, ſeized this favourable opportunity to adjuſt the differences that have ſubſiſted between them, in relation to the remainder of the Sileſia loan due to the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, and

and the indemnification claimed by the ſubjects of his Pruſſian majeſty for their loſſes by ſea during the late war; the two high contracting powers have happily ſettled theſe two points, to their mutual ſatisfaction; ſo that the attachment laid ſome time ago on the ſaid debt will be taken off as ſoon as the ratification of the aforeſaid convention of neutrality for Germany is arrived." [*We have good reaſon to believe this to be the whole ſubſtance of the late treaty with Pruſſia.*]

Nants, Feb. 3. All our doubts concerning the preſent ſituation of affairs ſeem removed. M. de Machault, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the navy, hath ſent a letter to the merchants of all the trading towns in the kingdom, acquainting them,

"That the ſupport and protection of trade are the principal objects of his attention and labours. That the king, *in caſe he determines to make reprizals on his enemies*, intends to iſſue an ordonnance for aboliſhing the duty of ten per cent. payable to the admiral out of the produce of all prizes. That the expences attending the ſale of captures will be conſiderably diminiſhed, and the formalities greatly abridged. That all ſtores and neceſſaries for fitting out privateers will be exempted from paying any duty. That all prize goods will be allowed to be conſumed in the kingdom, excepting a few that will be particularly ſpecified; and for the conſumption of theſe his majeſty will perhaps grant ſpecial licences.

"To the captains and crews of privateers will be paid, out of the royal treaſury, a bounty of 100 livres for each four-pounder on board a merchantman that ſhall be taken; and 150 livres for each gun of the ſame bore on board a privateer. (This premium will be augmented for men of war according to the ſize of their guns; for ſome guns 500 livres will be paid). Thirty livres for each man on board a merchantman at the beginning of the engagement, and 40 for each man belonging to a privateer, notwithſtanding the enemy may be of leſs force and have fewer men than the captor.

"The king will moreover grant particular bounties and marks of diſtinction to ſuch captains and officers as diſtinguiſh themſelves in an engagement. His majeſty will poſſibly admit them into his ſervice.

"The king obliges himſelf to take at prime coſt all privateers and frigates of 24 guns and upwards, which the owners, after having built them, do not chuſe to fit out for ſea; and to purchaſe them at a fair appraiſement if they have made any cruizes. His majeſty alſo promiſes marks of diſtinction to ſuch as will fit out privateers."

Though the aforeſaid encouragement is not to take place 'till the publication of a declaration of war, or orders for reprizals, we are almoſt perſuaded that this point is finally ſettled; and that this advice was given us that we might take our meaſures accordingly. M. Machault alſo deſires the conſuls to give their opinions, what additions may be made to the king's regulations; and tells them that their remarks will be graciouſly received, and a proper uſe made of them for his majeſty's ſervice and the public welfare. We are overjoyed to find a miniſter giving ſuch particular attention to whatever concerns the promoting of trade. We have every thing to hope for from ſuch a man.

Paris A la main, February 13. The preſent ſituation of affairs is a problem very difficult to be ſolved. The king hath ordered all the naturalized Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, to depart the kingdom; and at the ſame time an order is iſſued for countermanding the march of the militia for their reſpective places of rendezvous. An Iriſh lady of diſtinction, who was but two hours brough to bed when the lieutenant-general of the police ſignified to her his majeſty's order for her leaving the kingdom, petitioned for leave to ſtay 'till ſhe ſhould be able to go abroad, which his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant.

The pope hath ſent a brief to the clergy of this kingdom, exhorting them to conform to his majeſty's declaration which enjoins them ſilence touching the bull unigenitus.

Paris, February 14. All the officers of the French and foreign infantry, as well as thoſe of dragoons, light troops, and volunteers, and alſo the officers belonging to the royal corps of artillery and company of miners, &c. who are abſent upon leave, have orders to repair to their reſpective corps by the 1ſt of April. The officers of the cavalry are not included in this order.

His majeſty has thought proper to defer the completion of the new companies of French infantry 'till April next.

London, February 7. Yeſterday his majeſty and the royal family were at the chapel-royal at St. James's, and heard a ſermon preach'd by Dr. Foſter, one of his majeſty's chaplains.

The right hon. the lord chancellor, with the houſe of peers, were at Weſtminſter abbey, and heard a ſermon preach'd by the biſhop of Lincoln, from Iſaiah xxvi, 9.

And the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; and above 200 members of the houſe of commons, were at the pariſh church of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, and heard a ſermon preach'd by Dr. Terrick, from Jeremiah xviii, 7, 8.

The lord mayor with many of the aldermen were at St. Paul's, where his lordſhip's chaplain, the rev. Mr. Bearcroft, preach'd to a very crowded congregation.

There were the greateſt crowds at moſt of the churches, both in London and Weſtminſter, ever known on any occaſion.

We have had ſeveral general faſts during the laſt war; but it is remarkable, that not one of them was obſerved ſo ſtrictly, and in ſo edifying a manner as yeſterday's. The dreadful calamities in divers foreign nations ſeem to have made a great impreſſion on the minds of the people of theſe kingdoms; and may that impreſſion, thro' God's grace, be ſo laſting, as to produce a general reformation, and avert the puniſhments due to national guilt!

The Jews yeſterday had public worſhip at their ſeveral ſynagogues.

The following gentlemen are promoted to the rank of major-generals, viz. Col. Kennedy, Col. Dejean, Col. Conway, Col. Abercromble, Col. Holmes, Col. Agnew, and Col. Napier.

In the courſe of laſt year 2858 ſhips, large and ſmall, and of different nations, entered the

The laſt advices from the *Hague* tell ſadder tales than the foregoing, *viz.* "Notwithſtanding what has been poſitively aſſerted at *Paris* concerning the good ſtate of the *French* finances, namely, that they are in a condition of amply furniſhing the extraordinary expences of the war, there is reaſon to doubt of the truth of this aſſertion, from the extraordinary methods which the comptroller-general has been lately forced to have recourſe to, in order to raiſe thirty millions by way of lottery; that miniſter having been obliged to give premiums, *&c.* to the ſubſcribers, amounting, by a moderate computation, to the ſum of 9,327,888 livres, only purchaſing by this ſacrifice the advantage of cauſing the above thirty millions to be brought immediately into the king's coffers. Such advantages given to the adventurers muſt proceed from the utmoſt neceſſity, whatever may be pretended to the contrary.

"We learn from *London*, continue theſe advices, and Col *Yorke* doth not contradict it, that the *Britiſh* miniſtry gave their Imperial majeſties early notice of their negociation with the king of *Pruſſia*, and at the ſame time intimated to them, that the time was now come for reducing *France* within juſt bounds, and taking from her what ſhe had uſurp'd from the *Empire*, from *Spain*, and the houſe of *Lorrain*. According to the ſame advices, Sir *Benjamin Keene* is charged to make the ſame intimation at the court of *Madrid*, and to offer it the aſſiſtance of *Great-Britain* and her new ally, to carry into execution the project of the late M. *Alberoni*. On the other hand, our two *French* miniſters ſay, that the king their maſter is able to make the court of *Vienna* as great offers as his *Britannic* majeſty can make; and that we ſhall ſoon hear of their being made with ſucceſs. They inſinuate at the ſame time, that theſe offers conſiſt in putting the houſe of *Auſtria* in poſſeſſion of what ſhe loſt in *Germany* in the laſt war."

The rational part of the *Hollanders* are not at all pleaſed at the arrival of count *d'Affry*, fearing they ſhall be reduced to the cruel dilemma of declaring on one ſide or the other; whilſt thoſe whoſe rational faculties are buried in proſpects of preſent advantages, rejoice to find a propoſal made by *France* to their high mightineſſes, in form of a commercial treaty between the court of *Verſailles* and the aſſembly of the States, during the war with *Great-Britain*; wherein, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty propoſes to grant ſuch privileges and encouragement to *Dutch* merchant-ſhips, trading to and from the ſeveral ports of *France* and its colonies, that it is ſaid, the mercantile adventurers of the provinces talk already of fitting out *Martinico* men, *Turky* ſhips, *&c.* as ſuppoſing they may carry on this trade for *France* with ſafety, whilſt all *French* bottoms of any large bulk, will be converted into ſhips of war.

Advices from *Corſica* intimate, as if the malecontents once more bid fair for becoming maſters of that iſland.

Part of a Letter from Berlin, dated Jan. 27th, whence it is inferred, that (notwithſtanding all the warlike Puffs publiſhed by the French court) his moſt Chriſtian majeſty is extremely ſolicitous to engage his Pruſſian *majeſty's good offices in accommodating the diſputes with the court of* Great-Britain.

THE duke de Nivernois continues to be entertained in a very extraordinary manner, and to have all manner of diſtinctions, that a ſovereign can beſtow on the miniſter of his beſt friend and ally, laviſhed upon him. On the 24th, the anniverſary of the king's birth-day, his majeſty, who did not appear in public that he might not be fatigued and overwhelmed with the compliments which the miniſters and nobility were preparing to pay him, ſent one of his adjutants-general for the duke de Nivernois, and conferred with him in his cloſet 'till the hour of dinner, when he conducted him to the queen mother's to dine with the royal family. The diſtinction paid to him at this entertainment given by the queen-mother was the ſame which he hath hitherto received on all occaſions, particularly on the 20th, when he ſupped with his majeſty at the ridotto, and was placed next to him; which he was alſo the next day at the dinner given by the prince of Pruſſia, and at night at the ſupper given by prince Henry to the king and royal family. To-morrow he will ſup with the king and royal family at prince Ferdinand's. I cannot give you ſuch a particular account of his negociation, for not a ſyllable of it tranſpires. The 25th he ſent a courier to Paris, which was the 4th he hath diſpatched ſince his arrival at this court.

Berlin, Feb. 3. Laſt thurſday the duke de Nivernois diſpatched a cabinet courier to Paris, from whence a cabinet courier arrived on ſunday; and the ſame day the duke ſent away another for his court.

Berlin, Feb. 7. What follows has been publiſhed here by authority.

"His majeſty the king of Pruſſia, our moſt gracious ſovereign, and his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, having maturely conſidered that the differences which have ariſen in America, may eaſily extend farther and even reach Europe; having moreover always had the ſafety and welfare of Germany, their common country, much at heart, and being extremely deſirous to maintain her peace and tranquility; they have, as the moſt effectual means of obtaining this ſalutary end, agreed upon between themſelves, and cauſed to be ſigned on the 16th of January laſt by their miniſters, a convention of neutrality, which purely relates to Germany, and tends to offend no perſon whatever. By this convention, their majeſties reciprocally bind themſelves not to ſuffer foreign troops of any nation whatſoever to enter into Germany or paſs through it, during the troubles aforeſaid and the conſequences that may reſult from them; but to oppoſe the ſame, in all caſes, with their utmoſt might; in order to ſecure Germany from the calamities of war, and maintain her fundamental laws and conſtitutions, and preſerve her peace uninterrupted; which is the ſole object of the aforeſaid convention.

"Their majeſties, the king of Pruſſia and the king of Great Britain, having, moreover, ſeized this favourable opportunity to adjuſt the differences that have ſubſiſted between them, in relation to the remainder of the Sileſia loan due to the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, and

and the indemnification claimed by the ſubjects of his Pruſſian majeſty for their loſſes by ſea during the late war; the two high contracting powers have happily ſettled theſe two points, to their mutual ſatisfaction; ſo that the attachment laid ſome time ago on the ſaid debt will be taken off as ſoon as the ratification of the aforeſaid convention of neutrality for Germany is arrived." [*We have good reaſon to believe this to be the whole ſubſtance of the late treaty with Pruſſia.*]

Nantz, Feb. 3. All our doubts concerning the preſent ſituation of affairs ſeem removed. M. de Machault, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the navy, hath ſent a letter to the merchants of all the trading towns in the kingdom, acquainting them,

"That the ſupport and protection of trade are the principal objects of his attention and labours. That the king, *in caſe he determines to make reprizals on his enemies*, intends to iſſue an ordonnance for aboliſhing the duty of ten per cent. payable to the admiral out of the produce of all prizes. That the expences attending the ſale of captures will be conſiderably diminiſhed, and the formalities greatly abridged. That all ſtores and neceſſaries for fitting out privateers will be exempted from paying any duty. That all prize goods will be allowed to be conſumed in the kingdom, excepting a few that will be particularly ſpecified; and for the conſumption of theſe his majeſty will perhaps grant ſpecial licences.

"To the captains and crews of privateers will be paid, out of the royal treaſury, a bounty of 100 livres for each four-pounder on board a merchantman that ſhall be taken; and 150 livres for each gun of the ſame bore on board a privateer. (This premium will be augmented for men of war according to the ſize of their guns; for ſome guns 500 livres will be paid). Thirty livres for each man on board a merchantman at the beginning of the engagement, and 40 for each man belonging to a privateer, notwithſtanding the enemy may be of leſs force and have fewer men than the captor.

"The king will moreover grant particular bounties and marks of diſtinction to ſuch captains and officers as diſtinguiſh themſelves in an engagement. His majeſty will poſſibly admit them into his ſervice.

"The king obliges himſelf to take at prime coſt all privateers and frigates of 24 guns and upwards, which the owners, after having built them, do not chuſe to fit out for ſea; and to purchaſe them at a fair appraiſement if they have made any cruizes. His majeſty alſo promiſes marks of diſtinction to ſuch as will fit out privateers."

Though the aforeſaid encouragement is not to take place 'till the publication of a declaration of war, or orders for reprizals, we are almoſt perſuaded that this point is finally ſettled; and that this advice was given us that we might take our meaſures accordingly. M. Machault alſo deſires the conſuls to give their opinions, what additions may be made to the king's regulations; and tells them that their remarks will be graciouſly received, and a proper uſe made of them for his majeſty's ſervice and the public welfare. We are overjoyed to find a miniſter giving ſuch particular attention to whatever concerns the promoting of trade. We have every thing to hope for from ſuch a man.

Paris A la main, February 13. The preſent ſituation of affairs is a problem very difficult to be ſolved. The king hath ordered all the unnaturalized Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, to depart the kingdom; and at the ſame time an order is iſſued for countermanding the march of the militia for their reſpective places of rendezvous. An Iriſh lady of diſtinction, who was but two hours brough to bed when the lieutenant-general of the police ſignified to her his majeſty's order for her leaving the kingdom, petitioned for leave to ſtay 'till ſhe ſhould be able to go abroad, which his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant.

The pope hath ſent a brief to the clergy of this kingdom, exhorting them to conform to his majeſty's declaration which enjoins them ſilence touching the bull unigenitus.

Paris, February 14. All the officers of the French and foreign infantry, as well as thoſe of dragoons, light troops, and volunteers, and alſo the officers belonging to the royal corps of artillery and company of miners, &c. who are abſent upon leave, have orders to repair to their reſpective corps by the 1ſt of April. The officers of the cavalry are not included in this order.

His majeſty has thought proper to defer the completion of the new companies of French infantry 'till April next.

London, February 7. Yeſterday his majeſty and the royal family were at the chapel-royal at St. James's, and heard a ſermon preach'd by Dr. Foſter, one of his majeſty's chaplains.

The right hon. the lord chancellor, with the houſe of peers, were at Weſtminſter abbey, and heard a ſermon preach'd by the biſhop of Lincoln, from Iſaiah xxvi, 9.

And the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; and above 200 members of the houſe of commons, were at the pariſh church of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, and heard a ſermon preach'd by Dr. Terrick, from Jeremiah xviii, 7, 8.

The lord mayor with many of the aldermen were at St. Paul's, where his lordſhip's chaplain, the rev. Mr. Bearcroft, preach'd to a very crowded congregation.

There were the greateſt crowds at moſt of the churches, both in London and Weſtminſter, ever known on any occaſion.

We have had ſeveral general faſts during the laſt war; but it is remarkable, that not one of them was obſerved ſo ſtrictly, and in ſo edifying a manner as yeſterday's. The dreadful calamities in divers foreign nations ſeem to have made a great impreſſion on the minds of the people of theſe kingdoms; and may that impreſſion, thro' God's grace, be ſo laſting, as to produce a general reformation, and avert the puniſhments due to national guilt!

The Jews yeſterday had public worſhip at their ſeveral ſynagogues.

The following gentlemen are promoted to the rank of major-generals, viz. Col. Kennedy, Col. Dejean, Col. Conway, Col. Abercromble, Col. Holmes, Col. Agnew, and Col. Napier.

In the courſe of laſt year 2858 ſhips, large and ſmall, and of different nations, entered the

the port of Marſeilles; of theſe 2259 are French — A ſtriking inſtance of the great trade carried on by France!

CHARLES TOWN, May 22.

Wedneſday laſt His Excellency the Governor ſet out for the *Cherokee* Country: We hear he has appointed Officers, who are to raiſe and eſcort him with 4 or 500 Men. — The late alarming Rumour concerning the *Cherokees*, ſeems to have no Foundation; if it had, doubtleſs His Excellency's Preſence among them with a Body of Men, muſt have ſome good Effects.

The *Warwick* and *Lynn* Men of War are arrived at *Boſton*, with 50,000 *l.* Sterling, 10,000 Stand of Arms, Cloathing for Troops, &c.

An *Engliſh* Ship from *Cork* for *Jamaica*, was ſent into *Coatz* taken by the *French*.

May 24. The Publication of this Paper having been delayed (by an Accident) to this Day, we can inform our Readers, that Capt. *Puſcombe* is juſt arrived in ſeven Weeks from *Poole*, the public Advices by whom differ widely from thoſe inſerted in the foregoing part of this Paper, with Reſpect to the Probability of an Accommodation — By theſe Advices, *Britain* expected every Moment to be invaded; but the watchful HAWKE was at Sea with 20 Ships of the Line, to obſerve the Motions of the *French*; and a noble Spirit diſcovered itſelf in all Parts of *Britain*, to defeat any Invaders. The Embargo on Shipping, was taken off a few Days before Capt. *Puſcombe* left *England*; but was expected to be laid on again —— Particulars in our next, which be publiſhed on Saturday.

MARINE LIST.

Sail'd ſince our laſt May 14th. His Majeſty's Ship *Syren*; with the Henrietta, Reis, for Portſmouth; the Elizabeth, Smith, for New York; the Lynn, James, for Cowes: and the Recovery, Gould, for Providence. *May* 16th. The Whiting, Watlington, for Virginia. *May* 19th. The Spy, Browne, for Jamaica. *May* 20th. The Dolphin, Mullin, for Rhode Iſland. *May* 22d, The Dove, Drummond, for Georgia.

Remain Wind bound. The Nancy, Courtin, for Cowes; the Seven Siſters, Whitewood, for Figura; the Carolina Cance, for Oporto; the Georgia Packet, Marſhal, for St. Kitt's; and the Anne, Jamieſon, for Borrowſtoneſs.

Near loaded, or may ſail 'twixt this and our next. The Anne, Bound, for Poole; the Hopewell, Bird, for London; the Providence, Perry, for Plymouth; the Unity, Tripp, for Jamaica; the Mary, Luſher, for Antigua; and the Charles-Town, Webb, for Briſtol.

VESSELS *entered inwards ſince our laſt.*

Ship Martha Galley, John Burn, from Cadiz.
Ship Squerries, David Mitchell, from Liſbon.
Ship Tryal, Arch. Dinmore, from Boſton.
Snow Induſtry, Wm. Dickers, from Gibraltar.
Brigt. Squirrel, Henry Ward, from Barbados.
Schooner Dove, David Drummond, and
Schooner Mulberry, John Hull, from Georgia.
Sloop Elizabeth, Benj. Baſcom, from Honduras Bay.
Sloop Unity, Henry Tripp, from Turks Iſland.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Tryal, Arch. Dinmore, for Cowes.
Snow Africa, Alex. Millar, for Briſtol.
Sloop Mary, Dan. Luſher, for Antigua.
Sloop Unity, Henry Tripp, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Nancy, Thomas Courtin, to Cowes.
Snow Anne, Neil Jamieſon, to Borrowſtoneſs.
Brigt 7 Siſters, Jacob Whitewood, to Figura.
Brigt. Georgia-Packet, Alex. Marſhal, to St. Kitt's.
Schooner Spy, John Browne, to Jamaica.
Schooner Dove, Dav. Drummond, to Georgia.
Sloop Dolphin, Morgan W. Mullin, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Whiting, Wm. Watlington, to Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Inhabitants of *Charles-Town*, are hereby requeſted to put into the hands of any one of the ſubſcribers, maſters of the fire-engines, one fourth part of their reſpective fire buckets, on or before Saturday the 29th inſtant: When they will attend from the hour of 2 to 6 in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. *Enſlen Peinſett*, in order to give proper receipts for the ſame.

George Skute,
Richard Manerieff, *Wm. Hanbury,*
Bernard Dutarmon, *James Vere,*

ALL former Grand-Officers, the preſent Grand and other Officers and ſtewards of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the ancient and honourable Society of *Free* and *Accepted Maſons*, in the Province of *South Carolina*, and the *preſent Maſters* and *Wardens* of all *regular conſtituted Lodges* in the ſaid Province, are deſired to aſſemble in Quarterly Communication, on the *ſecond Thurſday* in *June* 1756, at the Houſe of Brother *John Gordon* in Charles Town.

By the Grand Maſter's Command,
SAMUEL PERKINS, G.S.

AS the Partnerſhip of *Rowands* & *Wells* diſſolves with this month, all perſons any ways indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, to *Archibald Rowand*, or to me *Robert Wells*, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts forthwith to me, who have full power to receive the ſame; and it is not doubted, but all thoſe who are creditors of the ſaid partnerſhip will take ſufficient and early notice of this advertiſement. I take this opportunity of informing my friends, that I ſtill continue the ſame buſineſs as formerly in *Elliott ſtreet*.

May 17, 1756.
ROBERT WELLS.

THE WINYAH *Indico Society* having occaſion for an Uſher to their Free School in *George Town*, give this public notice, that any perſon recommended to the preſident or committee of the ſaid ſociety by Mr. *William Henderſon* maſter of the free-ſchool in Charles-Town, ſhall be accepted of; and ſhall be allowed 400 *l.* currency per annum.

By order of the ſociety,
Joſeph Dubourdieu, Clerk.

ALL Perſons are hereby cautioned, not to credit any perſon or perſons, on any pretence whatever, on account of the eſtates, either of Mr. *Richard Baker*, or *Thomas Cater*, both late of *St. George's* pariſh, deceaſed, without a written order from me; as no debts either heretofore, or hereafter contracted (without ſuch an order), will be allowed of, or diſcharged by

William Maine, Executor.

FLOUR, Ship Bread, and ſmall pale Ale, very pleaſant for the ſummer ſeaſon, imported in the *Whiting*, Capt. *Watlington*, from *Virginia*: alſo good cordage and *Engliſh* ſail cloth, imported in Capt. *Reis*, from *London*, to be ſold very reaſonably by

LOWMAN & YATES.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS to be lent at intereſt, upon good perſonal ſecurity. Inquire of the Printer.

LOST, the 2d vol. of Dr. *Jackſon's* Works; a thick folio, and mark'd with golden letters on the lid, *Belonging to the Library in Charles-Town in Carolina*. Whoever brings it to the rev. Mr. *Richard Clark*, or to the Printer, ſhall receive 40 *s.* currency.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue,

IN *Beaufort, Port Royal*, at the usual place on the Bay, on tuesday the 15th day of JUNE, 1756, all the personal estate of *Laurence Hepsipon* deceased (late of the same place), consisting of household goods, a few breeding mares, some horses, and a billiard table: The condition of payment will be known at the sale.

NOTICE is likewise given to all persons indebted to the said estate, whether by bond, note, account or otherwise, that they pay the same to the subscribers, on or before the first day of *July* next, after which time they will be under the necessity of putting them into the hands of a lawyer for their more speedy settlement which it will then be absolutely necessary to make in order to satisfy the creditors.

John Chapman, & Co. } Admrs.
John Gordon }

James Courtonne Jeweller,

IS removed from Broad-street into Elliott-street; where he continues to sell, make, and mend all sorts of jeweller's work, diamond and motto rings, and small silver plate, in the neatest and most fashionable manner: He has also by him a parcel of loose diamonds, which he proposes to set to any ladies or gentlemen's fancies at the most reasonable rate; and hopes for the continuance of his friends custom.

TAKEN by a negro boy belonging to me about two months since, and rid towards Charles Town, a bay horse about 13 hands & 3 inches high, with a bald face and one or two white feet, a little grey about the tail, and paces, but has no brand as I can remember; he was some time ago sold by Mr Benjamin Coachman to Capt Brazer. Whoever takes up the said horse, and acquaints me thereof so that I may have him again, shall have 5 *l.* reward. *Tacitus Gaillard.*

RUN AWAY in *August* last, from the subscriber, a well set *Guiney* negro fellow, named *Mingo*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, talks fast, but speaks pretty good *English*, the white of his eyes mix'd with red, and was clothed in white negro cloth. Whoever delivers him to the overseer on my plantation at Horse savannah, or to me in Charles-Town, shall have *Twenty Pounds* reward from

Samuel Wainwright.

ALL well disposed Persons, who are inclined to subscribe towards the building of a church in the parish of *St. John's* in *Berkley* county, are desired to give in their subscriptions on or before the first tuesday in *June* next, to *Stephen Mazyck, Thomas Cordes*, or *William Mouttrie*, who are commissioners appointed for building the said church.

A Single Man that is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, may meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the subscriber in St. Andrew's parish.

Francis Rose.

To be Lett,

A Tenement in *Queen street*,

NEAR opposite to the house wherein the subscriber lives. Any person inclinable to rent the same, may be inform'd of further particulars by

William Pinckney.

TAKEN up at *Chehaw*, a stray bay gelding, about 13 hands high, with a switch tail and mealy nose, no brand visible. The owner must apply to *Henry Hyrne.*

ON Monday the 14th of *June* next, (if the same be a fair day, if not, on the next fair day after) WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, by the subscriber *William Miles*, in right of *Sarah* his wife administratrix of Capt *John Reily* deceased, at his dwelling house near Bacon bridge, for ready money, about 10 valuable slaves, some household goods, horses, neat cattle, sheep, plantation tools and implements.

And on Wednesday the 16th day of *June* aforesaid (if the same be a fair day, if not, on the next fair day after) will be also sold, in like manner, at the plantation of the said Capt. *John Reily*, at Spoon savannah, about 60 or 70 valuable slaves, amongst which are smiths, carpenters, cooper, and sawyers; also a quantity of rough and common, a large stock of horses and neat cattle, hogs, goats, household goods and furniture, carts, plantation tools and implements; also a flock of cattle as they run, in number about 350 or 400 head, at a cowpen on the forks of Santeetaw river all being late the estate of the said Capt. *John Reily* deceased.

AND notice is hereby given, to all persons to whom the said John Reily was at the time of his decease in any wise indebted, to bring in their accounts of such debts forthwith: And to all persons that were at the same time in any wise indebted to him, to pay such their debts immediately, otherwise they may expect to be sued with out further notice.

WILLIAM MILES *junior.*

ALL persons indebted by bonds, or any other ways, to the estate of Mr. *Joseph Fuller*, late of St. Andrew's parish, deceased, are hereby required to pay and discharge the same, to the subscribers, or either of them, without delay, or by the first day of *July* next at furthest; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their several accompts and demands properly attested, in order to be paid; that all matters relating to the said estate may be adjusted as soon as possible: To that end, all the deceased's personal estate, consisting of valuable slaves (some of which are tradesmen and sawyers), horses, cattle, and other stock, plantation implements, plate, household goods and other things, WILL BE SOLD at the plantation of the said deceased, on the south side of Ashley river, (where he lived), at public outcry, on such terms as shall be openly declared at the sale, which will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on wednesday the 16th of JUNE 1756, or if that should not prove a fair day, then on the first fair day following.

Sarah Simpson, administratrix,
Thomas Fuller, administrator.

Went a-drift or stolen

FROM my landing on Wappoo creek, on the 8th of this instant, a cypress canow about 18 feet long and 4 feet wide, lately repaired, and part of her gunnels new: Whoever delivers her to me shall have 40*sh* reward.

AND whereas I have frequently suffered by people's taking her a great way into the country on pretence of finding her a drift, and detaining her without giving the proper notice in the *Gazette*: This is therefore to give notice to such persons in whose custody she may be found, that unless they do advertise her as aforesaid, I am determined to prosecute them with the utmost severity; and I do hereby promise a reward of 5 *l.* to any person who will discover such offender or offenders. *Pringle Hamilton.*

JUST imported in the Brigt. *Squirrel*, from *Barbados*, and to be sold very cheap, on board the said vessel now lying at *Motte's* wharf, a parcel of likely

Coromantee SLAVES,

by *Henry Ward.*

WHEREAS little or no Regard has been paid to a former advertisement; this is once more to desire all persons any ways indebted to *Moses Miller* late of *St. Thomas's* parish, to discharge the same within one month from this date, unless they do which they may expect to be sued without farther notice, by *Stephen Miller.*

Run away from the said *Stephen Miller*'s plantation in *September* last, a tall, slim, yellow fellow, named *Frank*, very well known in *St. Thomas's* parish, and supposed to be harboured in *Christ Church* parish Whoever will deliver the said fellow's head to me in *Charles Town*, or to *Joseph Frizer* in *St. Thomas's* parish, shall receive as a reward the sum of 25l currency: Or whoever can and will give information of his being harboured, so that the offender or offenders be convicted of the same, shall receive a reward of 50s. from *Stephen Miller.*

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. *Peter Cattell* was any ways indebted, are desired to send in their accompts properly attested to the subscriber. Those persons who have the effects of said *Cattell* in their hands, are desired to deliver them immediately to *Charles Cattell*, Admr.

RUN away from *Archibald Scott* of *James Island* a short well set negro fellow, much marked, and named *Julius*, had on a blue negro cloth jacket and white negro cloth trowsers, but carried other cloaths with him, speaks very good *English*, and can read it also Whoever brings him to his said master, or to the Work-House in *Charles-Town*, shall have 5l reward.

As he once attempted to go off the province all masters of vessels are forbid to take him on board their respective vessels on any pretence.

TIMOTHY COLLINS,

INTENDING (God willing) to depart this province by the 20th of *June* next at farthest, begs the favour of all persons indebted to him to discharge their accompts as soon as possible before that day, and those to whom he is indebted, to bring in theirs that they may be discharged.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue,

AT the usual place in *Charles-Town*, on Tuesday the 8th day of *June* next, a new decked schooner, that will carry about 120 barrels of rice, draws very little water, and is well timbered with good live oak Also 3 valuable boat negroes either together or separately: For further particulars inquire of *John McQueen.*

ABRAHAM CROUCH informs me of a grey horse about 13 hands high branded on the mounting buttock I 21. Whoever owns the said horse, must apply to *William Simpson*, J. P.

STRAY'D into my Plantation at *Goose-Creek*, a white mare about 13 hands high, with no any perceivable brand. Any person claiming the said mare, may apply to *Zach Villepontoux*

FOUND by a Negro and brought to the printer, a gold ring with a stone set in it. The owner describing it, paying for this advertisement, and allowing some small reward to the negro, may have it again, applying to the Printer

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to be lett, on good personal security. Inquire of the Printer.

RUN away from the Subscriber near *Savannah* town, a middle sized sensible negro fellow, about 30 years of age, named *James*, but now may have changed his name, as 'tis supposed wherever he is he passes for a free negro; he has lost the little toe of his right foot. Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him to the warden of the Work-house, shall receive 5l. currency reward. *Alexander Shaw.*

STRAY'D or STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's plantation, in *March* last, a bay mare colt, one year old this grass, with a white slip down its face, and branded on the mounting buttock S V O. Also a brown cow, with a white slip all along her back, a very thick neck, and branded C A S. Whoever brings them to the subscriber, or gives information where they may be found, shall have a reward of 40s. for each. *Anne Shepheard.*

☞ TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, for *one, two, or three* years credit, either together or divided, and may be entered upon immediately, *Cow-Savannah* plantation near *Dorchester*, containing near 1000 acres of as good land as any in the province, 23 miles from Charles Town, having good buildings of all sorts, indico vats, and every convenience of water both for rice and indico, in commodious air: A crop for the present year is planted thereon, and kept in very good order. ALSO to be sold, some other tracts of land in the parish of *Dorchester* and some lots in the said town, with several other good tracts both *southward* and *northward*; and a tract of 320 acres on *Pon-pon* river, joining Thomas Bone Esq; CHARLES WRIGHT.

JUDITHA, Wife of *John Miller*, joiner, having eloped from her said husband, all persons whatever, are hereby cautioned not to give her entertainment, lodging, &c. being determined to prosecute every person that do's harbour her from me *John Miller.*

STRAY'D into a Plantation on *Charles-Town* neck 5 horses, viz. A white horse branded SS on the mounting shoulder. Also a white horse branded K on the mounting shoulder. A red roan horse, branded on the mounting buttock WL in one. A bay horse, branded on the mounting buttock *J*, and on the off shoulder M, with a star in his forehead. A dark bay horse, branded on the mounting buttock NF in one, with a blaze down his face: All about 13 hands high. The owners may apply to *William Hopton*, J. P.

JOHN BLALOCK of *Craven* county, toils a stray sorrel gelding, about 8 years old, branded on the near buttock M, with a large blaze in his face, and about 13 hands high. The owner may apply to *John Crawford.*

MR. *Joseph Stanyarne* on *John's*-Island, advertises a dark bay horse, branded on the mounting buttock with a mill key, a star in his forehead mealy mouth'd, between 12 and 13 hands high. Whoever claims the said horse, may have him by applying to *William Foone.*

Brought to the Work-House.

May 7th, 1756 A tall new negro fellow, who calls himself *Tom*, but can't tell his master's name; has a large beard and a smooth skin, and wears white negro cloth jacket and breeches: Taken up at *English Santee*, near *Eutaw* spring.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.

SUPPLEMENT To
The *SOUTH-CAROLINA Gazette*

MAY 22, 1756. [Numb. 1143.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inglis, Pickering & Wraxall,

HAVE just imported in the *7-Sisters*, Capt. *Jacob Whitewood* from *Madera*, 50 pipes of excellent good wine. Also in the last vessels from *Antigua* and *St. Christophers*, a parcel of choice prize claret in hogsheads rum, and muscovado sugar, all which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

ALL Persons who have sustained any loss on the receipt of pistoles and pieces of eight out of the treasury, are hereby required to make their claims for being reimbursed such loss, to the public treasurer, on or before the first day of *January* next, after which time they will be excluded from the same.

Also all persons possessed of any of the 10*l.* and 5*l.* orders, issued in the year 1742, are hereby required to bring the same to the public treasurer to be exchanged, by the 1st day of *January* next, after which day none of the said orders will be exchanged.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber (and is supposed to be about *Charles-Town*) a stout robust, canning negro fellow, named *Ketch* about 21 years of age, having one of the toes of his left foot disjointed, and lying upon that adjacent, speaks good *English*, and had on when he went away a coat and breeches of green strouds. Whoever delivers him to me on *John*'s Island, or to the warden of the work house, shall have 3*l.* reward.

JONATHAN COPP.

THE Commissioners for building a church, on or near the new *Glebe* land in *St. Paul's* parish, give this public notice to all persons who are willing to contribute towards building the said church, that unless they enter their subscriptions by the 15th day of *June* next, they will then have no claim or right to a pew in the said church.

N B. Any person desirous to subscribe as above, may apply to *John Postell*, Esq; Messrs. *Francis Yonge*, or *Joseph Brailsford*, who are impowered by the board to receive the same.

By Order of the Board, Joseph Brailsford.

ALL Persons possessed of lands, slaves or monies at interest, in the parish of St. Stephen, whether residents or non-residents, are desired to take notice, that they stand assessed by the vestry and church wardens of the said parish, at the sum of 9 pence per head for slaves, the like sum for every hundred acres of land, and 9pence for every hundred pounds at interest, for defraying the charges of the poor: And all persons concerned, are desired to pay the same into the hands of Messrs. GEORGE KING and PETER SINCKLER, on or before the first day of June next, on failure of which, executions will be issued out without distinction.

JOSEPH PALMER, Church Warden.

RUN away from the Subscriber, 2 negro lads, about 18 years old, speaks good *English*, one a mustee and the other very black, and are supposed to be gone to the Northward on horseback. Whoever will take up and deliver them to me, shall have 20 pounds for each. *John Ewd.*

TO BE SOLD

ON monday the 24th of *May* 1756, at public sale, at the subscriber's house in *Charles Town*, a valuable Library of books belonging to the estate of the Rev. Mr. *Henry Heywood* deceased, consisting of several hundred volumes of curious books in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Dutch and English. Also several hundred manuscript sermons and other small tracts on different subjects in divinity. Also sundry manuscript books and papers on Chronology and Antient History, all in Mr. *Heywood*'s own hand writing. The sale will begin on monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and be continued every afternoon afterwards 'till the whole library is sold; and the public may be assured, not a book or paper has been or will be sold before the day of sale: Catalogues may be seen at Mr. *Creighton*'s or the subscriber's house in *Charles Town*. *Christopher Gadsden.*

Whoever has borrowed any of Mr *Heywood*'s books, are once more desired to return them before the day of sale.

JUST imported in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt *Curling* from *London*, and to be sold by *Robert Mackenzie* at his store in *Tradd street*, Chints, callicoes, cambricks, long cleer, muslin et and pistol lawns, ribbons, 3 4th and 7 8th *Manchester* checks and stripes, 3 4th and 7 8th garlix, *Irish* linnens, grabrugs, white and brown thread stockings, breeches and jackets, womens and girls callimanco shoes, powder blue and *Poland* starch, iron pots, and a variety of other goods fit for the season.

ALL Persons indebted to the late co-partnership of *Collins* and *Thompson*, of *Charles Town* taylors, and whose accounts have been delivered and not discharged, will be sued immediately after the 20th instant, without further notice, unless paid before that time. *Timothy Collins.*
Archibald Thompson.

WHEREAS the Reward I lately offered for the Head or my Negro CYRUS, has failed of the End proposed, that is, of driving him Home: This is therefore to promise a Reward of *Twenty Pounds*, to any Person that will deliver him to me, or to the Warden of the Work House, alive; and *Fifty Pounds*, to whoever will prove his being harboured by any white Person, or *Ten Pounds* to such as will prove his being harboured by Negroes; to be paid upon Conviction of the Offenders. He is a middle sized yellowish Fellow, formerly belonged to the Estate of *Henry Williamson*, well known in Town, and in most Parts of the Country, particularly about *Stono* where he is now supposed to be concealed. *Thomas Tucker*, Pilot.

TO BE SOLD at Auction,

ON tuesday the first day of *June* next, the house and lot belonging to the estate of *Alexander McGregor* deceased, situated and being in *Meeting-street*, near the state house, well known to be very convenient for any kind of business: The purchaser to pay the one half in cash, and the other half in 12 months, paying interest, and giving security if required. Any person inclinable to purchase the same before the day of sale, may treat with

Hannah McGregor.

JUST imported in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Curling*, from *London*, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A large Supply of *DRUGGS & MEDICINES*,

With *Tulington's* Balſam, *James's* Powders, and other *Family Medicines*, warranted genuine.

Alſo ſome Sets of Surgeons capital Inſtruments, with Lancets, Tooth-Drawers, Syringes, Phials, and moſt Kinds of Utenſils for Practitioners in Phyſick or Surgery. Alſo ſundry Books, Phyſical, Anatomical, Hiſtorical, and Miſcellaneous: Prunes, Sago, Sugar Candy, Almonds, Raiſins, Barley Sugar, Loaf Sugar, *Turky* Coffee, Tea, Spices, and Garden Seeds, *Spaniſh* and *French* Olives, Capers, Walnuts, Mangoes, Anchovies, beſt *Durham* Muſtard, *Florence* Oyl, *Scotch*, *Spaniſh* and rappee Snuffs, pigtail, cut and dry Tobacco, Starch and fig Blue, White Lead dry or in Oil, with Linſeed Oil and moſt Kinds of Paints; Vermillion, *Pruſſian* Blue, Spint and Turpentine Varniſh, Gold Leaf, *&c.*— Alſo in the laſt Veſſels from *Briſtol*, Beer, Cyder, *Hotwell* Water, *Cheſhire* Cheeſe, Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, long and Hunter's Pipes, with ſundry other Articles. SAMUEL CARNE.

N.B. Alſo exceeding good *Weſt-India* RUM, by the Hogſhead or Quarter-Caſk.

BOXES of MEDICINES fitted out as uſual.

John Paul Grimke,

HAS *juſt imported from* London, *great variety of necklaces and ear-rings, alſo coral and anodyne necklaces, temple ſpectacles* in ſteel and ſilver, *microſcopes, childrens ſhoe claſps and corals* in ſilver and gilt, *alſo ſome pieces of ſpare coral, and ſilver chains to hang childrens whiſtles on, with ſome ſilver laces to faſten ſtone buttons on jackets, hoop rings of ſaxon topaz's and garnets* ſet in gold, *ſtone and plain lockets* in gold and ſilver, *ladies watch chains* in gold and pinchbeck, *alſo watches to ſuit, inſtrument and tweezer caſes* in ſilver and ſteel, *coat and jacket buttons* of tortoiſe-ſhell, ſilver, and lacquer'd, *cork ſcrews, ſnuffers and ſtands, watch keys with ſwivels and hooks, watch chains, and open work ſhoe and knee buckles* of fine ſteel and ſilver, *ſnuff boxes* of gold, ſilver, pinchbeck, paper, and pontepool, ſilver-plated ſteel *ſhoe and knee buckles and ſpurs, ſilver thimbles* with ſteel tops, *and gold thimbles, ſhirt buckles* of French paſte and garnets ſet in gold, *alſo hair lockets* with and without motto's, *round enamel'd ſeals and trinkets for watches* in gold, ſilver and pinchbeck, *tooth-pick caſes* of ſilver, pinchbeck, ivory and cocoa, *wrought and plain men & youths ſwords and hangers* of ſilver and metal, *morocco buffar belts with locks and buckles, alſo ſome ſpare locks and buckles* of ſilver and metal, *canes* with gold and metal heads, *ſmelling bottles* mounted in gold and ſilver, *rings and ear-rings* of diamonds and French paſte, *alſo ſhoe, knee and girdle buckles and ſtuy-hooks* of chryſtal and French paſte, *caſes with ſilver handle knives & forks, ſleeve and jacket buttons* open work and inland with ſteel, *ſilver needle caſes with thimbles and needle-books* with and without pincuſhions and ſciſſars, *book-caſes for ink-ſtands, and pocket-book caſes* with and without ſilver locks, *equation tables* to the new ſtile, *and papers for maſons watches, cat-gut for clocks, blow pipes, borax & borax boxes, ſilk watch & cane ſtrings*, with many other things too tedious to enumerate here, which are to be ſold cheap at his houſe in *Broad ſtreet*: And from the great ſucceſs and encouragement he has hitherto met with, he makes no doubt of always giving ſatisfaction to every gentleman and lady that favour him with their orders. Catalogues of every article with the loweſt price, are given gratis. He has two houſes, in good repair, and well ſituated for trade, to lett.

SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, belonging to the *South Carolina* ſociety, to be lett at intereſt. Inquire of *Samuel Prioleau*, Clerk.

JUST IMPORTED in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Curling*, from *London*, to be ſold by the ſubſcribers at their ſtore on the Bay (the houſe lately occupied by Mr. *John Stuart*), very reaſonably, a compleat aſſortment of goods.

HARVEY & PHILP.

TO BE SOLD

ON thurſday the 27th of this inſtant, at the uſual place in *Charles-Town*, for ready money at public vendue, a parcel or tract of land containing 400 acres, in *Craven* county, being part or a moiety of a tract of land containing 800 acres, originally granted to *John Stone*, and by him conveyed to *George Sanders*, one moiety or half of which 800 acres, was conveyed by ſaid *George Sanders* to *James Lingard*, and is butting and bounding by the original plat to the South Weſt on *Peds* river, South Eaſt on *Elizabeth Raven's*, North-Weſt on *Elizabeth Story's* and North-Eaſt on vacant land.

Alſo at the ſame time and place, and upon the like conditions will be ſold, a tract of 750 acres of land, being part of a tract of 1000 acres of land heretofore granted to *James McCrellis* ſince deceaſ'd, which 750 acres is belonging to *William Scott*, and ſituated in *Craven* county, bounding Northward on *James Michie* Eſq'r's, Eaſtward on *Wataree* river, Southward by the other part of the ſaid 1000 acres, and another tract of ſaid *Michie's* land, and Weſtward by vacant land. The above 2 tracts ſeized on executions, by *Charles Lowndes*, P. M.

RUN Away from the Subſcriber, a negro wench named *Neil*, formerly belonged to Mr *Randal* blackſmith in *Charles-Town*; as her huſband named *Okree*, now reſides with Mr. *Raper* in *Charles-Town*, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that ſhe is harboured and ſupported by him. Whoever ſhall deliver the ſaid wench to the ſubſcriber, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive three pounds reward, from *William Langborne.*

STRAY'D ſome time paſt, from the ſubſcriber's plantation at *Gooſe Creek*, 5 working oxen, viz. One a black, branded with a double diamond, the part, ear and mark unknown. Two ditto, the one black and white, the other red, both cropt tails, and branded on the ſide TB. Two ditto, with no brand to be perceived, but ears mark'd with a crop in one, and an upper keel in the other: Three of the above oxen were bought from Mr. *Warnock* deceaſed, and the other 2 from the Free School, in the pariſh of *St. Thomas* and *St. Dennis*, (where it is imagined they will make their way to), and were brought from thence round to *Gooſe-Creek* by *Biggin* bridge. Whoever will take them up, ſo that they may be had again for ſending for, ſhall receive a reaſonable reward, from *Charles Lowndes*, P. M.

IMPORTED in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Curling*, and other Veſſels from LONDON and BRISTOL, and to be ſold at the moſt reaſonable Prices,

By *BREMAR & NEYLE*,

At their Store on the BAY, near the COUNCIL CHAMBER:

A large aſſortment of *India* and *Engliſh* china, glaſs, earthen and ſtone ware, conſiſting of a great variety of articles,—window and ſheet glaſs,—fine large ſconce and other looking glaſſes, candle ſhades, —a variety of pictures, as, perſpective views (with the glaſs over the froſtings, and otherwiſe), ſea pieces (in colours, and black and white), idle and induſtrious apprentice, royal family, and poets heads.—bohea and hyſon tea.—coffee.—*London* and *Briſtol* loaf ſugar,—ſpices, pepper, brimſtone, allum, ſal petre,—ſweet oil, walnuts, archovies, capers, and olives in quart bottles, fine *Durham* muſtard,—indigo, *Turlington's* balſam, *Batman's* drops, *Britiſh* oil, ſpirit of hartſhorn and hartſhorn ſhavings, hungary water, baliam *Locatelli*, *Jackſon's* tincture, *Stoughton*, *Daffy*, and *Squire's* elixirs, *Godfrey's* cordial, *Lechyer's* pills, *Plenix* fauſt, millio', &c.—copper tea kettles, coffee pots, ſtew pans with covers, frying and ſauce pans,—brass kettles of all ſizes, chafing diſhes, warming pans, ſcales and weights, candleſticks, compting houſe ditto, &c.—a variety of tin ware, and coffin furniture,—violins and fiddle ſtrings, hautboys, common and *German* flutes, militia and childrens drums,—paper and other ſnuff-boxes, painting and other bruſhes, houſe brooms and mops, a variety of ſpurs, ſciſſars, claſp knives and knives and forks, pierced ſilver, pinchbeck, and other ſhoe and knee buckles, leather powder flaſks, and horns, ſolid fiſhing rods and tackling, beads and necklaces of various ſorts, chryſtal ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver, and other ſorts, oil and muſket flints, hunting horns, dice and dice boxes, ſilk and leather ſword and cutteau belts, whalebone for ſtaymakers, camel hair pencils, mahogany tea cheſts and waiters, japan'd waiters, cat gut ſtrings for clocks, billiard balls, ivory and horn combs, needles of all ſorts, and pins, ſpectacles, ivory paper cutters, key ſwivels, tooth inſtruments of beſt ſort, razors, hones and ſtrops, punches, and PINKING IRONS for mantua makers, curry combs and bruſhes, neat hand vices, ſilver ſteel-top'd and other thimbles, gauging rods, butchers ſteels, compaſs ſcales, wig cauls, watch and cane ſtrings, ſhoemakers, curriers and butchers knives, cotton and wool cards ſieve bottoms and rims, marble mortars and peſtles, with a great variety of other articles in the hard ware way,—mens and womens ſaddles, ſaddle trees, houſings, bridles, and other ſaddlery,—threads and tapes of moſt ſorts, bobbing, nonſo-pretty, cadice, gartering, cruels, quality, thread and ſilk GIMP of all colours, crimſon and white ſilk bed lace, maſks, boys and girls velvet and ſilk caps, womens black bonnets plain and laced, chipt, *Leghorn* and other hats, girls and womens ſhort hoops,—a great variety of pewter meaſures, diſhes, plates, bed pans, porringers, &c.—an aſſortment of ſtationary, a great collection of books, conſiſting of many volumes, hiſtory, divinity, &c. among which are *Hervey's Theron* and *Aſpaſio*,—ſtripe cottons and cotton hollands, cotton and linnen checks and ſtripes, furniture checks, cotton and ſilk and cotton gowns, *Bengal* ſtripes for veſts,—fringed and ſine diaper table cloths, fine damaſk ditto and napkins, diaper tabling and napkining in pieces, hugaback *Ruſſia* linnen, ſilk handkerchiefs, paſſework ditto, and cotton romals, ſilk jeans and dyed fuſtian, corded dimity, pavillion gauſe and *Ruſſia* lace,—womens ſilk and ſtuff petticoats, capuchines and ſhades—fine ſtripe, check'd, and white *India* ginghams, cravat muſlin, white callicoes and callico muſlin, very fine *India* CHINTS and handſome patterns for backs, blue ground ditto, and a great aſſortment of other chints, printed callicoes, cambricks and linnens,—barkeens,—black, blue, ſtraw, and brown gorgoroons, *Engliſh* and *India* perſians, mantuas, ducapes, ſattins, taffeties, luteſtrings, and borders, of grey, crow colour'd, and various other colours, ſarcenet, alamode, brown ſilk grograms for mens wear, damaſks, plain black, and corded black and pink paduſoy for veſts, poplins, crimſon and black velvet, ſilk ſtag and plush, velvet ſhapes,—ſilver watches, ſets of ſilver tea ſpoons, &c. in caſes, gold and ſilver lace, cord, thread, &c.—black huſſar chain for veſts,—long lawns, piſtol lawns, platillees, britannias, gulix holland, tandems, cambricks, clear, ſtripe, ſpotted, flowered and check'd lawns, *Iriſh* ſhirting and ſheeting linnen, 3 4th and 7 8th garlix, dowlas, &c.—hoſiery and gloves of various ſorts,—head lace,—durants, tammies, ſimplices, bombazines, princes ſtuffs, thickſets, camblets, montagues, fuſtian coats and breeches, and a variety of other things for mens wear,—bed ticks, bunts, matraſſes, &c.—a great variety of IRONMONGERY and well aſſorted, for houſe and ſhip carpenters, coopers, ſhoemakers, blackſmiths, &c. alſo plantation tools of all kinds (among which are a parcel of proper INDICO HOOKS), houſe and kitchen furniture (among the latter are fly jacks, and kitchen grates), a ſet of pump bitts, &c.—linſeed oil,—vermillion, *Spaniſh* brown, yellow baker, and other paints,—ſingle and double chanrel huſſar boots, mens, womens and childrens ſhoes, alſo ſome very neat and clean ſilk ſhoes—ribbons and fans,—ſwords and ſword blades, hangers, cutteaus, &c.—bottled beer and cyder,—mens, youths and boys hats,—bar lead, bullets, ſmall deer and other ſhot,—fowling pieces, gun powder, and a variety of other goods.

JUST imported in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *George Curling*, from *London*, an aſſortment of goods proper for the place and ſeaſon, which are to be ſold very reaſonable, by

Solomon Milner.

A Perſon qualified for teaching Children reading, writing, and arithmetic, and comes well recommended, may meet with ſufficient encouragement from *Jonathan Bryan.*

STRAY'D or STOLEN

OFF *Charles Town* green, a white horſe upwards of 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder I E, with a ſwitch tail. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have 5 l. reward.

William Woodrop.

RUN Away on the 4th Inſtant, a negro man named *George*, formerly belonged to the late Mrs. *Quincy*, he is very well known in *Charles Town*, and about *Ashley River*. Whoever delivers him to me at *Hillborough*, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have a reward of 10 pounds.

John Liniſg.

LANCE & LOOCOCK,

Have juſt imported in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Curling*, from *London*,

A neat and ſuitable aſſortment of *European* Goods,

WHICH are to be ſold on ſuch eaſy terms as may further encourage the favours of their friends, at their ſtore in *Broad-ſtreet*, oppoſite to *Benjamin Smith*, Eſq.——— Alſo Barbados Rum, muſcovado Sugar, bar Iron, and Train Oil.

They deſire all perſons indebted to Mr. Benjamin Addiſon, late of Charles-Town, to ſettle with them; and thoſe who have any demands againſt him, to come and receive payment.

OGILVIE & WARD,

HAVE imported in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Curling* from *London*, a large and compleat aſſortment of *European* and *India* goods, conſiſting of the following articles, *viz. Iriſh*, *Scotch*, and *German* oznabrugs, 3-4th and 7-8th garlix, ſtrip'd ditto, brown rolls, heſſens, brown and white pomeranias, dowlas, *Ruſſia* linnen brown and white, 3-4th, 7-8th, and yard-wide *Iriſh* linnens, 9-8th and ell wide ſheeting, both *Iriſh* and *Scotch*, tandem, gulix, menage, *Scotch*, and brown hollands.—Variety of printed linnens, callicoes and chints, *Engliſh* and *Indian* plain, figured, and corded dimmities, book and neckcloth muſlin,—muſlin cravats,—cambricks,—clear, ſpotted, flowered, minionet, long and piſtol lawns,—britannias and platillioes,—tabling and clouting diaper, hugaback, diaper and damaſk table cloths,—check'd and ſpotted linnen handkerchers, romals, bandannoes, *Pullicat*, *Venitian*, and fine *India* ſilks, ditto nankeens,—3-4th, 7-8th, and yard wide *Manchester* and *Scotch* checks,—check'd and ſtrip'd cotton holland,—malabars, cotton gowns, white and colour'd fuſtian and jeans, ſilk and cotton brocades, fine check'd and ſtrip'd ginghams, *Turky* bordets and ſtripes,—broad cloths and trimmings,—*German* ſerge, duroys, ſagathies, ſilk camblets, hairbines, ſingle, double, and figured alapines,—bombaz ne, rich meſſinets, with other ſtuffs for mens ſummer wear,—tammies and durants, alamodes and ſarſenet,—*Crowley's* beſt broad and narrow hoes,—axes and hatchets, ſpades with welded ſockets, rice ſickles and indico hooks, ſcythes, carpenters, coopers, and joyners tools, with moſt other kinds of iron ware,—iſh ſkins and fins,—quern and grind ſtones, deſk furniture, braſs and copper ware,—faucepans, tea kettles, and *Indian trading* ditto, buck, bone, and ivory handled knives and forks, claſp, cutteau, and pen knives, razors, hones, ſtrops, ſhaving boxes, combs, umbrelloes, back-gammon tables, and a great variety of cutlery ware,—mens and boys felt, c ſtor, and beaver hats,—pewter diſhes and plates, *&c.* tin ware, *viz.* canniſters, ſugar boxes, pudding pans, faucep ns, diſh covers, cullenders, *&c.*—corks,—ſaddles, houſings, *&c.* mens, womens, and childrens leather and ſtuff ſhoes, ſome very faſhionable ſilk ſhoes, both plain and trimm'd, ſingle channel'd and ſhoe boots,—bruſhes,—*London* and *Briſtol* double and ſingle refined ſugar, bohea, green, and hyſon teas, all kinds of ſpices, nonpariel ſugar plums, ſweet almonds and raiſins in jars, *Turky* and *Jamaica* coffee,—chocolate,—*Florence* oil, vinegar, muſtard, olives and pickles of different kinds,—*Rogers's* beſt ſmoaking tobacco, pigtail ditto, *&c.* *Alba* roll, *Scotch* and rappee ſnuff,—wax tapers, *Engliſh* china, ſtone, earthen, and glaſs ware of all kinds,—a parcel of new books, among which are *Hume's* hiſtory of *Great-Britain*, *Voltaire's* hiſtory of the late war, *Conniſſeur's*, every young mans companion,—ve y neat cheſts of drawers, beach and walnut-tree chairs,—gilt and portmantua trunks, bird and parrot cages,—a parcel of the beſt prints, both heads, landſkips, and ſea pieces, *&c.* among which are the famous *Strangers Cleopatra*, *Magdain* and *Apollo*, with liberality and modeſty,—a compleat aſſortment of haberdaſhery wares,—ſome neweſt faſhion ribbons, fans and necklaces, capuchines, black *Leghorn* and chipt hats,—bonnets—womens and childrens ſtays and hoops,—ilk petticoats, gimp,—black lace and fringe, with thread head lace and footing,—coloured and black gauſe handkerchers, pavilion gauſe,—gold and ſilver lace, chain, cord and vellum, ſilk and gold ſword knots,—a very neat ſilver hadled ſmall ſword, ſome very neat ſtone rings,—gilt and ſilvered buttons,—*Flanders* bed ticks, with bolſters and pillows made up,—bed bunts,—matraſſes, r ady made cloaths, check and white linnen ſhirts, gloves, *Scotch* threads, gun powder, bullets and ſhot, neat fowling pieces, ſtationary ware, cordage, white rope, with moſt other articles proper for this ſeaſon.

Likewiſe an aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable SILKS, *viz.* brocades, luteſtrings and tobines, black and coloured ſattin, ſattin peeling, taffeties and mantuas, black and coloured velvets,—which, with muſcovado ſugar, *New-York* and *Weſt-India* rum, flour, bar iron, train and turpentine oil, *&c.* are to be ſold cheap at their ſtore on the *Bay*.

EXCEEDING good BOHEA Tea, any quan ity not leſs than *Ten Pounds*, at 25 s per p und; alſo, choice *Briſtol* beer and c der in bottles, to be ſold at Meſſrs. *James Laurens* & company's ſtore, by *Joſeph Kirkland*.

Who has to ſell good Blubber in barrels.

JOHN WARD

Taylor, from LONDON,

NOW living in *Elliott Street*, next door to Mr. *James Fowler*, makes all ſorts of gentlemen's cloaths and ladies riding habits, in the neweſt and neateſt faſhions. Any gentlemen or ladies that will be pleaſed to employ him may depend on due attendance, and true performance of their orders, at the moſt reaſonab eſt rate, by their very *Humble Servant*

JOHN WARD.

IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from *Philadelphia*, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, beſt new flour, ſhip bread, and beer: Alſo old *Barbados* rum, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk or jug, and ſalt. *William Gibbes.*

STRAY'D or STOLEN

FROM the ſubſcriber's plantation near *Parker's* ferry, a bay trotting horſe, a little above 14 hands high, brazded on the off ſhoulder like a pitch-fork, and on the mounting ſhoulder HS: He is 4 years old. Alſo loſt near *Bacon-Bridge*, ſeven head of cattle, *viz.* 4 ſteers, and 3 heifers, the beſt part branded with 7 F, and one or two with H S. Whoever gives intelligence of the ſaid horſe or cattle, ſo that they may be had again, or brings them to me at *Goose-Creek*, ſhall have a reaſonable reward of

Henry Smith.

The horſe was bred up at the *Atkin's*, and may be making that way.

THE Subſcriber having taken his paſſage in the ſnow *Anne*, Capt. *Bound*, for *Poole*, begs the favour of all perſons indebted to him to pay by the 20th inſtant; and thoſe who have demands on him, to bring them in for payment.

Chriſtopher Tolliff.

N. B. He has a parcel of fine ſaine twine to ſell, very lately imported.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.